SEP 5 1871 LIBRARY

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871. NO. 31.

POLITICAL.

Large and Influential Mass Meeting of Citizens of New York.

Arraignment of the Thieves of Tammany Hall.

Speeches by Wm. F. Havemeyer, Edwards Pierrepont, Oswold Ottendorfer and Robt. B. Roosevelt.

Carl Schurz to Speak at Nashville Next Week.

THE REVOLT AGAINST TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The meeting of citizens in relation to alleged frauds in the city finances, held to-night at Cooper Institute, was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience when the city officials were denounced by the various speakers.

AMONG THE PROMINENT CITIZENS PRESENT were Noah Davies, William M. Evarts, Henry Clews, Isaac Bailey, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, L. Lockwood, Jackson S. Schultz, Marshall O. Roberts, General John A. Dix, E. T. Arnold, and a number of others.

REMARKS OF EX-MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

On motion the chair was taken by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, who said that the meeting was non-partisan in its composition and object. All parties, alike, were equally interested in having an efficient and economical administration of our city government. He said that the charges of corruption and extravagance preferred against the city authorities had not been satisfactorily answered. He condemned the recent charter under which the city has become an oligarchy. [illegible] In conclusion. What are you going to do about it? The public had been aroused.

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible]

The fourth resolution names William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, and A. Oakey Hall as officers directly arraigned at the bar of public opinion for these offences, [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RIOT IN NEW MEXICO.

[illegible]

The convention endorsed the administration of President Grant [illegible] as a candidate before the State Convention for nomination as State Treasurer. The convention was entirely harmonious.

SENATOR MORTON'S ENGAGEMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Senator Morton will speak at Cincinnati or Dayton, O., at an early day. He has also accepted an invitation to deliver the closing address at the American Institute Fair, in New York, after which he will visit Memphis and other leading Southern cities, in response to an invitation from leading Republicans and deliver addresses upon political affairs.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS ACCEPT THE NEW DEPARTURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 4.—The Democracy of Pulaski City met in convention to-day and perfected an organization. The resolutions fully endorse the New Departure. Several speeches were made, among others by Colonel B. A. Howard, who spoke at considerable length in favor of the advanced position of the Democracy. A good many colored people were there.

KENTUCKY OFFICIAL RETURNS.

[illegible]

POSTMASTER JONES TO BE REMOVED.

[illegible]

THE PARDONED BIGAMIST.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Warning to Intruders on Land in the Mille Lac Indian Reservation.

Similar Circular Relative to Settlers in the Cherokee Country.

Attorney General Akerman Preparing Opinions on Two Important Subjects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILLE LAC INDIAN RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Land Department here having been informed that settlers were making improvement upon and cultivating lands in the Mille Lac Indian Reservation in Minnesota, Commissioner Drummond has sent a letter to the Register and Receiver at Taylor's Falls, in that State, directing the latter that these lands are still the property of the Indians, and are not open for either disposal to or settlement by emigrants, and that all entries which have been made thereon are illegal, and will not be recognized by the Land Department.

COLONEL W. R. HOLLOWAY,

brother-in-law of Senator Morton, is strongly urged for Postmaster at Indianapolis.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Rush County (Ind.) National Bank has been authorized to commence business, with a capital of $100,000.

FORTHCOMING OPINIONS.

Attorney-General Akerman is expected to submit two important opinions, at the Cabinet meeting to be held the latter part of the present week. One concerns the questions recently submitted by the Civil Service Commission, and the other the power of the President to declare martial law under the Ku-Klux bill.

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

A Murder—Unfavorable Cotton Prospects.

[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

Seizure of Stolen Property at Buffalo.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Tone of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Markets.

Questions Raised by Evans, the Pennsylvania Defaulter.

Judge Barnard to Grant no Orders of Reference in Divorce Cases.

One More Point Gained in the Bowlesby Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—On the Stock Exchange affairs are buoyant, with a large increase in the leading speculative shares. Cable telegrams from Europe report an increased demand and higher prices bid for American railway bonds, and other first-class securities. The Amsterdam and Frankfort markets seem to sympathize more with the bull movement on the New York Stock Exchange. The extraordinary plethora of money and low rates of interest here and in Europe are producing a highly speculative feeling on the bankers, capitalists, investors, and brokers from their summer vacation. The opinion prevails among other leading bankers and brokers that a very lively investment and speculative business in American securities will be carried on here and in Europe this fall.

[illegible]

IN THE MONEY MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

Inauguration of Governor Leslie To-Day—Killed His Father—Criminals Sentenced.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN

Probable Murder at Kenosha.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

A Convict Recaptured—Personal—Pensions—The State Finances—New Manufacturing Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Murder at Colchester.

[illegible]

Henry County Fair.

[illegible]

Coal Miners on a Strike for Wages.

[illegible]

Adams County Fair—Sudden Death.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

New Chair Company.

[illegible]

The Case of State Printer Bright.

[illegible]

Suit Against a Railway—Probable Murder.

[illegible]

A California Judge on Woman Suffrage.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Energetic Military Preparations by Russia.

Mammoth Amnesty Demonstration at Dublin.

The Catholic Movement Against Infallibility Daily Gaining Strength.

King Amadeus on a Triumphal Tour Through Spain.

Russia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]

Germany.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Austria.

[illegible]

West Indies.

[illegible]

China.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

KILLING A KU-KLUX.

Tragic Ending of a Ku-Klux Raid in Tennessee.

From the Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, Democratic, Aug. 31.

Seven and a half miles from Lebanon, on the pike leading to Rome, lives an old negro named Isaac Cheek. The humble cabin which contains his household goods is situated on the farm of Baker W. Harris, Esq., from whom Isaac has for several years rented a few acres of land. He is a hard-working, industrious old fellow, quiet and inoffensive withal, and yet, as the sequel will show, not disposed to allow his rights as a citizen to be violated with impunity.

[illegible]

Poland Tired of Waiting.

[illegible]

A Remarkable Society of Women—What Happened.

[illegible]

Cigar Makers' International Union.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Stated Conclave this (TUESDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and drill. By order of the Commander.

E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

SPRING BEDS.

Did You Ever Give It a Thought?

ONE-THIRD OF YOUR LIFE IN BED!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEST BED IN THE WORLD?

Over 2,000 sold and not a single complaint of any kind. Don't buy a bed until you have seen the

METALLIC UNION Spring Bed.

We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 111, 113 & 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, OR, FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CHEAP.

[illegible]

Renter Wanted for Dry Goods Store.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

[illegible]

WAREHOUSING.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

UNITED STATES Warehouse Company OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $558,600

Chartered 1859.

[illegible]

WHEAT ....1 ct per bushel per month

CORN ......1 ct per bushel per month

OATS ....3-4 ct per bushel per month

[illegible]

PROPOSALS

DECATUR & STATE LINE RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

DISINFECTANT.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT, BROMO CHLORALUM!

Non-poisonous, Odorless, Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant; Entirely Harmless and Safe; Arrests and Prevents Putrefaction and Contagion.

[illegible]

TILDEN & CO., 176 William-st., N.Y.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

[illegible]

SHAWLS, ETC.

SHAWLS.

See addition to our large stock of Domestic Shawls. We offer a full and complete line of Foreign Shawls, of our own importation, consisting in part of Ottoman Stripes, Waterproofs, Paisleys, in long and square, in all qualities and elegant designs.

These goods we shall offer at importers' prices.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW. 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

A. G. Downs & Co. HAVE RECEIVED:

New Ottoman Striped Shawls.
New French and English Prints.
New Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New Dress Goods, Flannels, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

110 and 112 State-st., Sign of the Golden Fleece.

LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS Furnishing satisfactory references for honesty and efficiency can make liberal and permanent contracts with the CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, to work in Chicago, or to control good territory in the country therefor, by applying, with references, to

S. T. LOCKWOOD, Manager N. W. Dep't., 94 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A COMPLETE JOB OFFICE FOR SALE, NEAR THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, ON WASHINGTON-ST., AT HALF ITS COST.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has been made to appear to the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Chicago, that there are good reasons for believing that there are mad dogs in the city. I do hereby, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law and ordinances of the city, make known and require that from and after the 5th day of September, and until the 1st day of October, A. D. 1871, all dogs within the said city shall wear a good and substantial wire gauze or leather muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting, and that any dog found going at large in said city, during the period aforesaid, without such muzzle, shall be killed and buried, or the carcass otherwise disposed of. The police force of the city are hereby charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this proclamation.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

Chicago, Sept. 2, 1871.

REAL ESTATE.

HARLEM. FOR SALE.

LOTS OF ALL SIZES, BY THE FOOT OR ACRE, to parties who are ready to improve, at prices from FIVE DOLLARS PER FRONT FOOT, UPWARDS. [illegible]

A Choice Business CORNER.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

HENRY F. BALDWIN, Pres't. Board of Control.

WM. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

M. P. STONE & CO.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN On Chicago Real Estate, interest 8 per cent.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 5, Tribune Building.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

$14 A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH In COIN SILVER CASES for $14. And all other watches in proportion, sent C. O. D. [illegible] CHAMBERS & CO., Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

SHELL OYSTERS.

SHELL OYSTERS, AT A. BOOTH'S, Corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 117 & 119 State-st., CHICAGO.

VICTOR SCALES. ADDRESS VICTOR SCALE CO. [illegible] Chicago House, 152 [illegible]

CLOTHING.

MORSE, LOOMIS & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS 74, 76 and 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR STOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS

The largest and most complete ever opened in the West. With the very best facilities for manufacturing, and having purchased our goods for cash before the advance, we are prepared to make lower prices than any other House.

NEW BOOKS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

I. THE GREAT NOVEL OF THE YEAR! OUIDA'S NEW WORK. Folle-Farine! By "OUIDA." [illegible]

II. GIDEON'S ROCK! A Charming Story. BY KATHERINE SAUNDERS, [illegible]

III. ROOKSTONE. A Novel. [illegible]

ALSO. TANNER'S MIDWIFERY. [illegible]

THE ANTISEPTIC SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE DIVINE EVOLUTION OF THE CHURCH; [illegible]

WEAR AND TEAR. [illegible]

Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Commercial Loan Company SAVINGS BANK 60 NORTH CLARK STREET, CORNER OF MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

Capital, - - $100,000.

Incorporated by the State of Illinois, Feb. 15, 1869.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

TOLMAN WHEELER, Pres't. FRED. MEYER, Cash'r.

[illegible]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every Day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicate Coffee. It is very Economical. Manufactured exclusively by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN. [illegible] NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

BLANK BOOKS.

$25,000 WORTH OF BLANK BOOKS At Cost! At Cost! FOR 30 DAYS.

SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., Stationers, Book Manufacturers, and Commercial Printers, 84 DEARBORN-ST., Chicago.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

[illegible]

PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway. New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Artists' Materials.

[illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 152 and 154 Clark-st.

HOTELS.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, Elizabeth, near cor. Washington-st.

[illegible]

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, [illegible] NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

[illegible]

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

1871. THE SECOND 1871. Northern Ohio Fair WILL BE HELD IN CLEVELAND, September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1871.

$25,000 to be Awarded in Premiums.

[illegible]

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

The Milwaukee FEMALE COLLEGE

[illegible] Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871.

[illegible]

Dyhrenfurth College.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Military Academy, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

[illegible]

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,

[illegible]

MISS GERTRUDE FORTUNE

[illegible]

MISSES E. & B. GRANT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

[illegible]

St. Francis Xavier's Academy, 131 WABASH-AV.,

[illegible]

MISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

[illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, 413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago,

[illegible]

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE Of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

[illegible]

Sale of Government Ordnance.

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEFALCATION.

The defalcation or embezzlement by a public officer in Pennsylvania, though of itself of startling magnitude, seems to have failed to produce as much indignation against the defaulter as has been visited upon the officer who exposed the robbery. Pennsylvania had claims for a large amount upon the United States Treasury for war expenses. Some of these claims were objected to, but the bulk of them was allowed, and the remainder laid over for additional proof. In March, 1867, there was introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania a curiously-worded bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to prosecute these claims, described as "suppressed" to be valid, but which had been "disallowed," and the act authorized the agent who should collect them to receive compensation "not exceeding 10 per cent." The same day that the bill passed it was approved by the Governor, who, on the same day, appointed G. O. Evans as the agent, and on the same day Governor Curtin and agent Evans gave agreement in writing in which the agent was required to report all his collections, and pay the same over promptly to the State. The agent was, under this agreement, authorized to retain his compensation, the amount or rate of which, however, was not mentioned.

This business was completed within twenty-four hours after the passage of the law, showing that so far, at least, it had been all prearranged between the Governor and Mr. Evans, and this evident prearrangement, in the light of subsequent events, becomes of the first importance. Mr. Evans was clearly the author of the bill, and the bill itself was prepared with the knowledge of Governor Geary. While this bill was passing through the Legislature the United States Treasury had issued a warrant to the State of Pennsylvania for the portion of the claim allowed, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars. Mr. Evans had nothing to do with this collection. On the 1st of May, 1867, however, he received a warrant on the United States Treasurer for $78,517; on the 26th of October, 1868, he received a similar warrant for $106,681; and on the 27th of August, 1870, he received another for $136,846, making in all $321,044. All these warrants were in favor of the State of Pennsylvania, and were payable to the order of John W. Geary, Governor. These warrants, of course, could not be negotiated, nor the money drawn upon them, without the countersignature thereon of the Governor, in which case the money or the warrants themselves should have been paid into the State Treasury.

Mr. J. Carroll Brewster is the Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, and his deputy at Harrisburg was Mr. J. M. McClure. This latter gentleman, reading in the papers the controversy at Washington concerning the claim of the State of Kentucky for war advances, was reminded of the similar settlement of Evans by the State of Pennsylvania, and he inquired at the office of the State Treasurer and State Auditor how much Evans had ever collected, and was informed that he had collected nothing. Surprised at this, he applied in his official capacity to the Treasury Department at Washington, and was informed of the dates and amounts and the details of the several warrants delivered to Evans, amounting, as stated, to $321,000, and the latest only one year ago. Armed with this document, he at once informed the State Treasurer and Auditor, and receiving from both of said officers certificated that no report of any collections had been received by them, and no portion of the money had been received by the State, he proceeded to Philadelphia to lay the papers before the Attorney General, Mr. Brewster. That officer was at the sea-shore at Atlantic City, and thither Mr. McClure went with his papers. According to McClure's statement, his zeal did not commend itself to the chief law officer of the State; that officer did not approve of any publicity to the affair, Mr. Evans being a personal friend of Governor Geary. This was on the 11th of August, and, having performed his official duty, McClure returned to Philadelphia eminently disgusted with the fact that, instead of having won the approval of his superior officers by an investigation of the defalcation, he had achieved their displeasure. The Governor insisted that the matter should not be made public, and it was intimated to McClure that he would be dismissed if the publication was made. At last, about the 13th of August, McClure made all the facts public, and concealment was at last impossible. Mr. Brewster at once informed McClure that Governor Geary demanded his dismissal, and McClure to resign; this the latter refused to do, and on the 26th of August he was dismissed. An offensive manner. In a letter of McClure, dated August 30, addressed to the Attorney General, published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, he says:

> Governor Geary has never alluded to the matter of the collection of the money, although it is the subject of much comment at the Legislature. It is said to be generally supposed by members that a certain sum will be paid to Evans, and a resolution was introduced in the House to have the Governor send in a statement of the amount collected, and, if any, the amount paid to Evans. This resolution was defeated by the Governor's friends. It is said that the Governor has been informed that Evans has collected nothing, and that he will not pay him. Evans is here at Harrisburg, after repeated efforts said to have been made to see the Governor, but has not succeeded. I know that he came over from that interview with the impression that the Governor would not pay him, and that he would be compelled to bring suit. Governor Geary has been very reticent on the subject, and I do not know that he has ever mentioned it to any one except, it is said, to his private secretary.

The public care nothing for any personal feeling which may have existed in the matter. Facts are the only things in which the people have any interest. Those facts are that Governor Geary and the man Evans got the bill through the Legislature in order to give Evans a job; that the law limited Evans' compensation to 10 per cent on what he should collect; that he collected $321,000 in drafts in favor of the State of Pennsylvania, said drafts being payable to the order of Geary; that the latter has since indorsed these drafts, and that not one dollar of the money has been paid into the State Treasury. The portion of the money has

GOLD CHAIN BRACELETS.

FINE JEWELRY!

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a large assortment of double tassel

GOLD CHAIN

BRACELETS.

The best goods in the market, and at very low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

117 LAKE-ST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows: [illegible]

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Inventors' Exhibition

$50—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

BERLIN.

Strikes of Masons in Various Cities.

Wages of Laborers.

The Poor Pay of the Literary Class.

Habits of the People—Marriage—Beer-Drinking—Kinderfests.

Anxiety to Emigrate.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

The great strike of the masons of Berlin still continues, so that all building, now for the fourth week, remains suspended. Only 2,000 (out of 7,000 strikers), whose demands are complied with, have recently resumed their work, but only to leave it off at the end of the tenth hour. It is now a question how long the others will hold out. At their great meeting on Sunday, they showed no signs of an inclination to give up, though it is a question of starvation, somewhat as in the American jury room. The cabinet makers, and some other laborers, have come to their aid, and by contributing liberal sums for their support while earning nothing, enable them to hold out longer. There are also calls for workingmen in other cities (Disseldorf alone asks for 1,000 to relieve a strike there—occasioned by a somewhat different question); so that if the employers here do not soon come to terms they may lose their workmen altogether. On the other hand, the unemployed masons in other cities are beginning to pour into Berlin, though in general there is a solidarity and sympathy among the workingmen of all the cities, so that one will not take advantage of another's necessities in order to better his own condition. What makes a strike very difficult in Germany is the great superabundance of workmen, and the consequent great competition for employment; so that they must move altogether if they ever, when the demand for dwellings is so pressing in Berlin, and when so many hundreds of houses have been contracted for within a limited time, the laborers have the employers at a disadvantage. To counteract this, the owners of rentable property—so it is claimed by the workingmen—have decided, in conclave with the building contractors, to raise all the rents of the laborers on the 1st of October.

What lies at the ground of the strike is generally thought to be the social democratic agitations, the leaders being in close connection with the Internationals. There is, however, a state of things in Germany which would make the workingmen rebel even if they had no prospect of obtaining anything better.

There is no civilized country where work is so poorly paid, or where the earnings are in such disproportion to the expenses of living. The average earnings of a workingman is 4 thalers per week (a thaler is 66⅔ cents of American gold), while it requires for a family of six members at least 8 thalers. The result is a series of efforts at cheap living, cheap enjoyment, and general self-denial, of which I shall speak further on. It is only a master workman that commands 1 thaler per day. I know of one who, to secure this sum, which is absolutely required for his family, rises at 3 in the morning and manages a steam engine till 9 o'clock at night. Occasionally he must work through the whole night and all Sunday without any additional wages. A common day laborer, who has mastered no trade, is glad to get employment at 20 cents a day. Waiters in the hotels and restaurants do not average this. Male "help" gets about $4 a month. A servant girl earns about $15 a year. Higher work gets gradually better paid, yet only in comparison. A teacher in the common schools gets from $150 to $400 a year. In gymnasiums, or what corresponds to our colleges, the Professors, who are required to be graduates of one of the great universities, get, on an average, $600. A professor in the university gets rarely more than $800, besides the fees of his hearers. Of course, the great leading lights in science, and the *professores ordinarii* generally, who belong to a special class, of which I shall speak presently, get better paid. Tutors in the wealthy families, a position which the great Kant and nearly every German literateur has filled, rarely get more than $400 a year. I am acquainted with one of these, a graduate of a university, who speaks English, and Italian, can read not only Greek and Latin, but also Hebrew and Russian, and who is, besides, a professional historian, and has made original investigations in the literature and times of Hesiod, on which subject he is no mean authority; who receives $300 a year in addition to his board. I know another, a Doctor of Divinity, who, if learning were to settle it, would outweigh nine-tenths of our American D. D.'s, who receives $350 in a like position. He is, moreover, not only satisfied, but thinks himself fortunate in his position. The government counsellors, as they are called—lawyers, physicians, school doctors, etc.—who have the management of the affairs pertaining to their several departments in the different districts and wards, and are endowed for life by the government, get an annuity of $1,500. This, however is the commencement of the aristocracy, or of a class which, from hereditary possessions or large perquisites, are enabled to live in a style quite distinct from the "people." From these upward there is a rapid increase in the salaries, or *emoluments* rather. This class, including the army and police officers and the nobility, have about all the wealth, while the laboring classes have none; so that they live in a style to which the latter make no aspirations. For they are enabled, also, by monopolizing the lands, manufactures, and trade of the country, to perpetuate this state of things, so that the laboring classes have not even any hope for the future.

The people can accordingly do nothing else than aim to get the rich in a tight place, and there let them stick. Their only means is strikes; their only threats revolutions and "Communism."

To give an idea of the life of the common people in this state of poverty, I shall refer to a few of the German customs which, I think, grow principally out of this cause.

It is well known that marriage here has come to be looked upon as a luxury to be indulged in only by the better circumstanced. The large numbers of servants, waiters, day laborers, and artisans without any regular trade, rarely marry at all. They find it hard enough to earn a decent living for themselves, so that, if they had in addition to support a family, they would be perpetually threatened with beggary. The corresponding class of females have also rarely any hope of marriage. And those who do marry wait till about the twenty-seventh year. One must first have learned his trade, and have laid up a few years' earnings. If he is a merchant, he must wait till his business is established; if a professional man, till he has a good practice or position. Every class as a rule marries late; for that which is necessity with the poor, has, from its generality, come to be regarded as a custom for all. It must be regretted, too, that the many years of single life which they spend, are not lived with chastity. Few indeed make any pretensions to chastity, it not being regarded, among young men, a very great virtue, or required of them by public opinion. Chastity in a woman, except under favorable circumstances, is also not looked for. Thousands of girls who have no hope either of marriage or of a comfortable support, give themselves over to a public life, or else live as the mistresses of those "respectable" men who are too poor to support a wife with due respectability.

It is not customary, as in America, for young gentlemen and ladies to associate much together; since the expenses of gallantry are thought beyond their means. Young men go with young men, and live in clubs or bachelor bands, where each one pays his own expenses, and lives as economically as he can. When they seek female company, which is only now and then, it is at the public balls or in worse connections. This custom has become so established that it works the other way, and no young lady, who values her reputation, will allow herself to be seen alone in the company of a gentleman, before she is engaged to him, and before the engagement is duly published in the press, (the formalities of betrothing are celebrated in the presence of her friends.) They much wonder at the liberty of American young ladies in Germany, who allow themselves to go with any gentleman acquaintance whatever, being out evening with one and the next evening with another.

One great reason, too, why beer-drinking is so common in Germany is that it economizes in the cost of food and enjoyment. The poor of the Germans eat largely unpalatable food, and only with the aid of a few glasses of beer can they swallow their dry crusts and tasteless messes. Again, in the evenings, or Sundays, when they have finished their work, and want a little recreation and social enjoyment, they meet in the beer saloons or gardens, where they can have their beer for 8 or 10 cents, and have music and company besides. For few of them can entertain company at home because their dwellings consist only of a kitchen and one or two bed-rooms; so that they must give themselves up to a public or common life. This is their visiting, their hospitality. A German thinks himself poor indeed when he cannot "sit in the restaurant and drink his glass of beer," though such is unfortunately the case of many. The aspiration of the German workingman, with his big social nature, is to reach the point when he shall be able to do this every evening with his family. It is, indeed, the only enjoyment he has, so that if he is deprived of this, his life is only one of work. In America, a saloon entertainment or concert is thought rather expensive for a poor man; but here it costs little more than the light and heat he would consume at home.

As an example of the extent to which their deep amusements go, and of how they manage to subject them to every variety of enjoyment, and yet preserve their character of cheapness, I may mention the *Kinderfeste* and harvest home festivals which are celebrated in every village. All the boys and girls get together in a grain field, and, after carrying around the sheaves, and marching for a while with their sickles and rakes, in harmony with a band of music, spend the evening in plays, dancing, beer drinking, and "coffee boiling," their mothers appearing in the field with their coffee-pots and some coarse cake. The expense of a whole company of fifty will not exceed $5. At this season these fetes are very numerous.

In the neighborhood of Berlin we have the Hasenheide, a park lying half a mile from the city, in the immediate vicinity of grain fields, which is patronized exclusively by the working classes. Here harvest homes, kinderfests (where little boys and girls dance together), and especially coffee boilings, are carried on at all times. On almost any one of these warm afternoons one can hear of some family, with perhaps all its city acquaintances, going out to have a "coffee boiling," who, when they arrive, will find hundreds of other families come for the same purpose. Sometimes the different families unite in one big festival, though they oftener carry on their separate feasts, unconcerned about those at their side. On Sunday there were not less than 50,000 people in the Hasenheide. The chief road leading to it from the city was continually filled with masses of people. Its whole line was filled with charlatans, having their panoramas and puppet shows, after which came the restaurants and beer gardens, which almost entirely surround the park. In each one of them there are fires and kitchen implements, where "families can make coffee," and a rough enclosure for dancing. In some of the large restaurant establishments there will be sometimes fifty different coffee parties. One can see at the same time one squad eating and drinking, another dancing, another sitting on the lawn knitting, it may be, and another playing or skipping over the knolls. I was amused in seeing their plays, in which the young men and women kiss. They march around much as we do, singing and choosing their partners, but the song which they sing (each time before kissing) is so long that it would put any American all out of patience. In playing half an hour they will probably kiss but five or six times. In one place I saw a large crowd of workingmen singing the "Workingman's Song," a revolutionary hymn set to the tune of the Marseillaise. It was the only serious event of the whole evening; but one could read in the swarthy faces of those men that they were too much troubled to join in the general hilarity of the occasion.

The only outlet for the misery of the workingmen of Germany is in emigration to the United States. Everyone talks of this, though most of them cannot raise the means, or else fears that he cannot find immediate employment, in which latter case he must starve or beg. If there were a well organized and responsible society in New York, whose object should be to find out where laborers are most wanted, in each profession, and who could furnish this information to immigrants, it would not only do a big business, but greatly facilitate immigration. There is, indeed, something of this kind, but it is not generally known here, or not definitely understood; and, besides, it does not appear to enjoy general confidence.

I might add, in conclusion, that the chief reason why the German workingmen, when they come to the United States, so largely join the Democratic party, is because this party is professedly at war with capital and capitalists—a war which they think as necessary there as in the Fatherland, and because this same party is loud against high prices, high taxes, tariffs, and monopolies, which are the bane of this country. The Social Democrats generally sympathize with the Democratic party of the United States, although the Liberals, or Republicans, here are almost invariably in sympathy with the American Republican party, and were, during the war, strong friends of the Union.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Martial Law to be Proclaimed in Disaffected Districts—The Ku-Klux to be Put Down at all Hazards.

Washington (Sept. 1) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The nature of the business that brought the President and Cabinet here so unexpectedly is the report of fresh Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina of a very aggravated character.

Senator John Scott, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee charged with the investigation of Southern outrages, arrived here this morning. The President has been visiting the several departments, and it is not known generally that he held a lengthy interview with Senator Scott, a fact which your correspondent has been able to ascertain. The object of the President's and Senator's visit here is the same, Mr. Scott having notified the President of his intention to see him at Long Branch on Southern affairs. On learning the nature of the Senator's communication, the President advised him that he would see him at Washington, and summoned his Cabinet to assemble at once.

It will be remembered that Senator Scott recently went to South Carolina as Chairman of a sub-committee to investigate the condition of affairs in the counties of York, Chester, Spartanburg, and those adjoining therefore. The character and results of the investigation are known, and need not be recapitulated. The terrorism existing in the region referred to was so great that Senator Scott felt compelled to publicly announce that, if any witnesses before the committee were molested after they had returned, or if the outrages continued, he (Senator Scott) would feel himself obliged in honor to inform the President, and urge the enforcement at once of the most extreme powers given the Executive by the Ku-Klux law in various places and ways. This determination was made known, and it is owing to that fact that the sub-committee were able to obtain the attendance of any witnesses at all, and even with this pledge, publicly and solemnly made, many of the persons who were able to give most important testimony refused to appear. The abject terror manifested by the majority of those who did come, whether white or black, impressed itself strongly on the Senator's mind, as well as of his colleagues. Senator Scott regards his promise, repeated under circumstances of recognized individual peril, as one which he is bound to urge the fulfillment of to the utmost. Since his return home he has been in constant receipt of letters from the counties of York and Spartanburg, not only from Republican citizens, but from Democrats of respectability, who had personally pledged themselves to use their influence to prevent any one being molested, and to do all in their power to oppose the continuance of the Ku-Klux rioting and outrages. The shrewder and more respectable Democrats naturally dread the enforcement of martial law. Its proclamation was necessarily involved in the Senator's declarations, and they so understood it. Among the leading citizens, who pledged their influence to the maintenance of order, was a prominent lawyer of Spartanburg, formerly Senator and Governor of the State, who asked the Senator to withhold his threatened communication to the President for some weeks, pledging to hold meetings throughout the Congressional district, giving the people notice of what was involved in their failure to obey the laws and preserve the peace. It now appears that only a few meetings were so held; that the outrages continue to as great an extent as formerly; that the witnesses before the sub-committee are an especial object of Ku-Klux hostility, as they feared they would be, and the case that several of them have been abused and others are refugees in Spartanburg and towns where there are United States garrisons. Two or three weeks past the Ku-Klux have ridden extensively throughout the district, and a large number of negroes have been whipped at Greenville. For some weeks or more past the trial of eight supposed Ku-Klux has been progressing; one of them is said to be colored. The jury have failed to convict all but one. The colored prisoner has yet to be tried. The first jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Singularly enough the first eight were all Democrats of an extreme stripe. It is very evident from this experience that the condition of public sentiment there is so bad that juries will not or are afraid to convict. In these cases the evidence was ample to convict most of the accused.

In his interview with the President to-day the Senator laid the facts above given, and many others, before him, urging that the utmost rigors of the law be put in force to protect the unfortunate Unionists of Western South Carolina. He gave the details from his correspondence of several of the worst cases. One of the witnesses (a white man), named Quinn, who is a Republican, and was one of a grand jury charged with the investigation of Ku-Kluxism, has been taken out of his house and most brutally whipped. Another important witness, colored, barely escaped with his life, and is now a refugee at Spartanburg. The apprehension prevailing is something which decent people living in the North must utterly fail to realize. Senator Scott laid before the President letters received from Colonel Lewis Merrill, United States Army, commanding post at Spartanburg, an officer whose prudence and sagacity the Senator says he has the utmost confidence.

In these letters Colonel Merrill gives details of the occurrences herein referred to. The receipt of these letters has finally induced the Senator to lay the matter before the President, as he did to-day, and to advise and urge that the powers given by the Ku-Klux law be exercised to their fullest extent in at least the counties of York and Spartanburg, South Carolina.

The President requested Mr. Scott to lay the facts before him in a formal letter, which should also suggest the remedies he proposed to be taken. The letter has been written, and is now in the President's hands, the substance of which is given above, and in it Mr. Scott, after reciting the grounds of his appeal, urges the Executive to at once cause a proclamation to be issued demanding the dispersion and surrender of all disguised bands, and to follow the proclamation by the stationing in the disturbed region of a sufficient military force to insure the execution of this command. He impressed upon the President, in closing his letter, that prompt action is not only an act of justice, but one of mercy to all concerned. Sooner or later such action as he urges must be taken. In any event it will be ascribed to partisan motives and purposes by the Democratic press and leaders, and the issue they raise must be met. It is the sworn duty of the President to enforce the law, and this the Senator from Pennsylvania now demands in the most solemn manner. With regard to that portion of South Carolina under consideration Senator Scott urges further, that the issuing of the proclamation he advises will be followed at once by immediate cessation of all outrages, as the idea prevails in the counties named that it will be in itself a declaration of martial law. Every effort will then be made to secure its revocation and the removal of the military, and promises of good order will be as plentiful as they were when the Senator with his sub-committee visited the disaffected region. It is the result of the Senator's experience, and he so advises the President that it is absolutely essential that the people there should be held with a tight rein for a considerable while to come, as otherwise no security for life or person can exist.

The President gave the almost attention to all the facts laid before him by the Senator, frequently asking questions bearing upon the subject matter, and showed himself thoroughly impressed with the nature and bearing of the issues involved. He discussed at length with the Senator the character of the Ku-Klux law and the powers with which it invests the Executive, and in terminating the conference declared in the broadest terms and most positive manner that the law must and should be enforced to the utmost; that he was prepared to use every power given to protect the Southern Unionists and maintain public peace and safety. It is understood that the course of action which will be discussed in Cabinet to-morrow has already been determined upon. Troops are now so situated that a sufficient force can be sent at once into the disturbed region. The Attorney General, as the law officer, will be called upon to prepare a proclamation calling attention to and reciting the Ku-Klux outrages in the South Carolina counties to be placed under its operation, commanding all armed and disguised bands to at once disperse and surrender, and ordering all persons to retire to their homes, remaining there peaceably, and requiring them to cease all outrages. Thirty days after this proclamation is issued martial law will be enforced; troops stationed and sent there will proceed at once to disperse all bands, make arrests of all such parties as are caught in illegal acts or who have been indicted; when so arrested the troops will turn them over to the United States Marshal for holding until trial. The proclamation will be published through the War Department. This important action will undoubtedly be taken, and the country may feel assured that at least one section will stand a reasonable chance of seeing Ku-Kluxism summarily suppressed.

CONTRI'S THREE WIVES.

A Scene Before the Grand Jury in Poughkeepsie—The Bigamist Identified by His Three Victims—The Scamp that Spent $10,000.

Poughkeepsie (Aug. 29) Correspondence New York Sun.

The case of Louis Giuseppe Contri came before the grand jury, yesterday. Three of his wives were in the city, among them a Boston lady, who calls herself Virginia Contri, and claims that she was lawfully married to Louis in 1868, and has a child by him. The grand jury, resolving to have the prisoner fully identified by the wives, instructed the jailer to bring him from his cell into their presence. Six citizens were then called in, and Contri was placed in their midst. The three wives were then summoned. When they appeared and were seated, each in turn was asked to rise and look at the men ranged before them and see if they could recognize any of them. The Boston lady rose first, took a quick survey, and then, walking right up to Contri, and pointing her finger at him, said with great emotion:

"Oh, you villain, I would mark you anywhere!" Then turning to the grand jury, she said, "That's the man—that's Contri!"

"Is that the man to whom you were married in Boston?" asked the foreman.

At this the Boston lady began to weep, and exclaimed, with sobs:

"Yes, that's the scamp that married me and spent $10,000 of my money gambling and horse-racing." (Here she again wept bitterly.) "He took every cent I had, and in a week afterward my place of business was destroyed by fire."

Contri stood like a statue. He gave her only one quick, sharp glance, but said never a word, while the Boston wife heaped upon him in red-hot words her extreme contempt.

The next to rise was the New York wife, Louisa Kjeke, a young, good-natured little creature. Upon Contri's preliminary examination some time since she created quite a sensation in court with her quick and sharp replies to counsel. As she advanced toward the prisoner her face was wrinkled with laughter, and she exclaimed laughingly:

"Aha! here you are again, eh? Do you know me now?" Then, turning to the grand jury, she said, "This is the man Contarini, but I don't care a snap for him. I never wanted to see him again." She then walked away, still laughing, Contarini not noticing her.

The last wife was then called. She was formerly Mary B. Distan. She advanced evidently with much feeling. Recognizing the prisoner, and he her, she said, alluding to the conduct of the other women, "I never was so insulted in my life." She then took her seat.

The three women were then conducted to a retiring-room, where they talked together in such an excited manner as to disturb the grand jury and the County Court, and an officer had to quiet them.

It is strange, in view of the above facts, that Contri's last wife still clings to him. Her father is determined to give the scamp a fair hearing, and is the sole instigator of the present proceedings. He is paying for the labors of both the prosecution and defence, a proceeding almost unheard of before. But the old man is honest, and is doing all for his daughter's sake. She is so infatuated with the prisoner that she believes the whole thing is a conspiracy to ruin him, and will not believe him guilty until he admits his crime himself. He will never do that. He will go down the river without a confession.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Smashup on the Detroit & Milwaukee—One Person Killed and Many Hurt.

From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 2.

An accident happened to the express train on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad going west last night, about two miles west of Linden, the station next west of Fentonville. A rumor of this accident got abroad in town this morning, and naturally created the gravest apprehensions, as the train, which leaves here at 10:40 p. m., usually carries a large number of passengers. A *Tribune* reporter was at once despatched to the offices of the railroad, and inquiry was made concerning the accident, both in the Superintendent's office and in the telegraph room, but the officials refused positively to furnish any information whatever, notwithstanding this course was certain to increase the apprehensions and anxiety felt in the city. We have, however, obtained intelligence from other sources which is undoubtedly substantially correct.

The train appears to have been thrown from the track by a broken axle on the baggage car, and the car which usually carries emigrants, as well as two passenger coaches, were thrown from the track with great violence and hurled into the ditch on the north side of the road. The baggage car went off, too, and all these cars were so badly smashed that they are probably ruined.

One woman was killed outright at least, and there are rumors that one or two other persons were fatally hurt, but no certain information has yet been obtained in regard to this. Some twenty persons were injured in the cars, and some are said to be very badly hurt, as would naturally be the result in such an accident. We have been unable as yet to procure any names, but it is known that among the hurt were a number of persons who were occupying the passenger coaches. It is believed that the engine did not leave the track at all, and that the engineer and fireman were not injured. It is also understood that all those hurt have been examined, and that most of them are expected to recover.

Speech of an ex-Rebel Officer.

The best speech from an ex-rebel that we have perused for a long time was that made by General Reynolds, of Missouri, delivered at Roanoke, Mo., on the 23d ult., before a large crowd of ex-Confederates. He said:

[illegible]

—The returns of the Board of Trade of London show that the total value of British imports during the month of July, was £23,261,461. During the month of July, 1870, the value of the imports amounted to £25,354,482.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

The Treasury circular, under date of Sept. 1, designates $170,126,000 of the first series of the 5-20 bonds of 1862 for redemption and cancellation—interest on them to cease December 1—as follows:

Coupon bonds, dated May 1, 1862:

1 to 36,020 inclusive, $50 each.
1 to 39,673 inclusive, $100 each.
1 to 40,011 inclusive, $500 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, $1,000 each.

And registered bonds of the same act:

1 to 565 inclusive, $50 each.
1 to 4,100 inclusive, $100 each.
1 to 2,589 inclusive, $500 each.
1 to 9,000 inclusive, $1,000 each.
1 to 2,860 inclusive, $5,000 each.
1 to 2,900 inclusive, $10,000 each.

The coupon bonds authorized by the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first of these four series, embracing those designated above, did not have the number of the series stamped upon them, while those of the second, third, and fourth series of "5-20s of '62" bear the number of their series distinctly marked upon the face of the bonds. If this distinction in regard to the particular series of 1862s called in is borne in mind, it will prevent confusion in the minds of holders of bonds.

As it has been generally understood that only $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 were to be called in, it may be mentioned that the excess of $72,126,000 is supposed to represent bonds that have already been purchased for the sinking fund. The Treasury notice states that but $100,000,000 of the bonds above designated are outstanding, and it is presumed the numbers of such bonds as have been already purchased were included in the notice to prevent confusion hereafter. It is believed that of the $100,000,000 of bonds thus called in, $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 represent coupon bonds held in Europe, and something less than $20,000,000 represent registered bonds held in this country by the National Banks. The Treasury now holds coin to the amount of $90,312,601. Deducting from this $3,603,800 for interest due and unpaid, $23,496,000 for accrued interest, and $16,738,000 for coin certificates payable on demand, and it leaves nearly $40,000,000 that may be applied to the redemption of the $100,000,000 of 5-20s just called in. The expectation of the Treasury Department is, that the holders of the coupon bonds will come forward and exchange them through the syndicate for the new 5 per cents. But the holders of the 5-20s just designated for redemption can get no better terms by dealing with the syndicate than they could by dealing directly with the Treasury. It is presumed that the syndicate did not take hold of this business without the expectation of a large profit. To get this they cannot afford to offer the 5 per cent bonds at much, if anything, below par. Here the question of exchanging 6 per cent bonds for 5 per cents comes back to its old position. As far as the exchange of the 5 per cents for 6 per cents is concerned, it does not appear that the syndicate scheme will facilitate anything but the putting of a profit in the pockets of the syndicate bankers, if the business is transacted through them.

If the facts, that certain 6 per cent bonds have been designated for redemption, and that interest will cease on them on December 1, will induce the holders to exchange them for 5 per cents, they would have done it as readily without the syndicate as with it, and any profit that the syndicate may get out of the exchange may be considered a bonus paid to a "ring" for doing but "puffing and blowing" and sending telegraph despatches all over the country so ambiguously worded that it was apparent to every sensible person they were meant to deceive.

But aside from the question of giving this unnecessary bonus to the syndicate, it remains yet to be seen whether the holders of the 5-20s designated for redemption will come forward and exchange them, or will prefer to wait the ninety days and then accept the coin for their bonds at par and invest it in other 6 per cent bonds. That they can do this profitably is shown by the present market price of other 5-20 6 per cent bonds, which can be bought at 108 to 111 exclusive of accrued interest. Should the majority of the holders of the 5-20s just designated for redemption conclude to adopt this latter course—which seems not at all improbable—they could demand from the Treasury more than twice as much gold as it can pay at once. It will be said of course that the National Banks will exchange their 6 per cents for 5 per cents, and thus not require any gold in redemption of the $20,000,000 held by them, and also, that the syndicate will pay over the $100,000,000 subscribed by them for the 5 per cents. But this is by no means certain. If the European holders of the 5-20s designated for redemption should prefer to exchange them for gold, and invest it in other 6 per cent bonds, the syndicate must find new customers for their 5 per cent bonds before they can pay over to the government; and here again arises the question as to whether these new customers would not prefer 6 per cent bonds at 99½ to 5 per cent bonds at par. It looks as though Mr. Boutwell had finally "syndicated" the Treasury into a position where there is a chance that it may be called upon for twice as much gold as it can pay at once. The bare possibility that affairs may take some such turn as this has already advanced the price of gold about 1½ per cent. Should the developments of the next few months show that the syndicate have not found an actual market for the 5 per cents at par, the deficiency of gold in the Treasury to redeem the 6 per cents now called in would depress the government credit and cause a much greater advance in the price of gold.

One of the present causes of easy money is that the National Treasury balances of both coin and currency are light, compared to what they were at this time last year, as will be seen by the following:

	Sept. 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1871.
Coin	$103,584,965	$90,312,601
Currency	27,125,969	7,865,345
Total	$130,640,734	$98,782,098
Deduct gold certificates	36,082,000	16,738,000
	$100,558,938	$81,944,598

From the foregoing it will be seen that, after deducting the gold certificates—which are held mainly by the New York banks, and counted as part of their legal reserves—the Treasury is carrying a balance of $27,612,651 less than at this time last year, and that nearly $20,000,000 of this is currency, which has thus been pushed out into general circulation.

In the money markets, both general and local, the supply of loanable funds is still in excess of the demand. In New York there is every indication that the ease in money, and the increasing earnings of the railroads, is preparing the way for a general rise in the prices of stocks during the present month.

With gold quoted to-day at 113¼, United States 5-20s of 1862, quoted at 114¼ in currency, were worth 99½ in gold exclusive of accrued interest since May 1, and 5-20s of 1867, quoted to-day at 113¾ in currency, were worth 101½ in gold exclusive of interest accrued since July 1.

In the local money market there is nothing new to note. Money is still to be had at 8 per cent for thirty days, though the bank rate of discount is nominally maintained at 10 per cent.

There is scarcely any currency going to the country, and as far as the future receipts of grain may be estimated by the movement of currency they are likely to be small.

Exchange was sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount, though, in the afternoon, holders were refusing to sell at any greater discount than 50c. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	115¾	116¼
5-20s, 1862	113¾	114¼
5-20s, 1864	113¼	114
5-20s, 1865	113¾	114¼
5-20s, 1865, January and July	112¾	113¼
5-20s, 1867, January and July	113	113½
5-20s, 1868, January and July	113	113½
10-40s, large on coup.	111	111½
10-40s, small	111	111½
U. S. Pacific, currency sixes	113¾	114
Northern Pacific 7-30s		100
Union Pacific Railroad bonds		90
Central Pacific Railroad bonds		101

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Chicago city 7s	100¼	....
Cook County 7s	100¼	....
Gold and gold coupons	113¼	....
Silver	106	....

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	113⅛	1:40 p. m.	113⅛
10:30 a. m.	113	2:40 p. m.	113⅛
10:45 a. m.	113	3:40 p. m.	113⅛
11:35 a. m.	113	4:40 p. m.	113⅛
12:40 p. m.	113⅛	Close	113⅛

SECURITIES IN LONDON—1:30 P. M.

Consols ... 93⅜

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Gold is strong, and has sold at 113⅛, on the report that another severe squeeze is contemplated at an early day. From 1-32 to 1-16 was paid for use per day. The clearances were $43,000,000. The government bond market was firm at the close, and advanced to the highest figures of the current forty-five year part. Foreign exchange was weak.

There was a strong bull feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day, which resulted in a further advance in prices. There was increased activity in all speculative shares, and dealings were very heavy in Northwest common, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Central, New York Central, Erie, and Ohios. In express stocks, Adams has been the feature, selling up to 80. The market closed very strong with the exception of Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which were dull and heavy. Advices from the other side state that American securities are buoyant. The Continental Bankers, especially at Amsterdam and Frankfort, German Bankers were buying Central Pacifics, this afternoon, on European orders, which caused the price to advance to 103¾.

Money was easy at 3 per cent.

State bonds were dull and heavy.

Sterling, 109.

Governments—

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	114¼	Coupons, '68	114⅛
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	111¼
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	116
Coupons, (new)	113¾		

State bonds—

Missouris	97	Old Virginias	67¼
Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	46
New Tennessees	72½	New N. Carolinas	26
New Virginias	69¼		

Stocks—

Canton	90	Rock Island	118¾
W. U. Tel.	64¼	N. J. Central	107
Quicksilver	7½	St. Paul	62½
Mariposa	10	St. Paul pfd	81
Mariposa pfd	16	Wabash	75
Adams Express	80	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	56½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
American	70	Terre Haute	[illegible]
United States	57	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	50½	Chicago & Alton	118½
N. Y. Central	98½	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	92¾	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Erie	30	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	59	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Reading	113¾	Illinois Central	136
Michigan Central	122	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	128	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	72¾	Central Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	91¾		

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The dry goods market [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs taken out of store during the past week, except that the city consumption of flour is not stated:

[illegible]

Of rye, 2,776 bu were shipped by rail; 80,108 bu to Buffalo, and 4,974 bu withdrawn for city use. Total, 87,858 bu.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 227 cars wheat; 495 cars corn; 66,000 bu No. 2 do; 5,700 bu rejected do; 167 cars oats; 24,000 bu No. 2 do; 28 cars rye; 109 cars barley. Total (1,197 cars), 563,000 bu.

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 3,303 bu wheat; 2,837 bu corn; 3,870 bu oats; 3,187 bu rye; 2,932 bu barley.

The produce markets were less active to-day than usual, but very steady, and generally firm at a small advance on Saturday's quotations. There was little calling for special comment, except that toward the close a more active inquiry was apparent in grain, which was brought out by a report of stronger feeling in New York, and caused a firmer tone here. The bulk of the business done on 'Change was transacted within the last half hour of the session. Activity in shipment was retarded by an attempted advance in freights.

Highwines were quiet and firm at Saturday's prices, there being few offerings at the quotation, though none asked more. Holders were generally inclined to wait for an advance. Sales were 200 brls at 89c.

Lake freights were moderately active. Charters were in very good demand, early, but the vessel-owners demanded an advance—3c for corn to Buffalo—which drove some shippers out of the field. A total of 14 grain vessels was reported, which will carry about 58,000 bu wheat, 290,000 bu corn, and 101,000 bu oats. Sail rates to Buffalo closed on the basis of 6¼c on corn; do by steam was taken at 7c. Corn to Collingwood at 5½c and 5¾c. Wheat was taken to Port Colborne at 9¼c, and oats to New York at 18c. Flour rates to Boston were irregular, some taking at 90c per brl, while others charge $1.00.

Provisions were quiet, and without any marked change in prices. The most noticeable feature of the market was a little better inquiry for meats, at recent quotations. Lard was nominal. Mess pork was firm, through the efforts of one buyer, but for whom the market would probably have been weaker; and it is impossible to say that he wanted much at any price. Hogs were firm at the Stock Yards, and this fact probably was the great cause of the steady feeling in pork. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, regular, cash or seller the month, $12.50; do seller October, $12.50@12.62½; do seller December, $12.50@12.62½; do seller the year, $12.37½@12.50. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9½@9⅝c; do seller December, 8½c; do seller the year, 8⅝c; summer rendered lard 8½c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 5c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs, and 6⅞@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed meats at 5¼c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 6⅞@7c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 6½@7c for shoulders; 7¾c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@15c. Mess beef at $12.00; extra mess beef at $13.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.00@10.00 for mess, and $11.00@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 7¼@8c, and greases at 6½@7½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $12.50; 200 tcs lard at 9½c; 25,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 10,000 lbs short ribs at 6c.

Messrs. D. W. C. Sandford & Co., of New Orleans, give the following as the stocks of provisions in that city on the 1st of September:

	Sept. 1, 1871.	Sept. 1, 1870.
Brls mess pork	14,500	6,700
Brls other kinds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tierces lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kegs lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casks bacon shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casks bacon C. R. sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casks bacon clear sides	1,068	[illegible]
Tierces hams	[illegible]	1,054
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, lbs	12,000	10,000
Total bacon and D. S. meat in pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts at New Orleans since January 1 were 56,690 brls pork, 29,665 tcs and 73,669 kegs lard, and 63,581,840 lbs meats. Do in 1870 to Sept. 1: 97,380 brls pork, 18,749 tcs and 36,659 kegs lard, and 31,800,436 lbs meats.

Flour to-day was in good shipping demand, and for the better grades of white winters and spring extras prices ruled a shade higher. We note sales of white winter extras at a range of $5.10@7.00; spring extras at $4.40@6.25, and spring superfine at $3.50@4.25. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—400 brls on p. t.; 25 brls not named at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.10. Spring Extras—1,375 brls on private terms; 100 brls "Atlas" (to arrive) at $6.00; 100 brls not named at $5.50; 232 brls do at $5.10; 125 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.60; 218 brls do at $4.50. Spring Superfine—35 brls not named at $4.25; 25 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.50. Rye Flour—200 brls on p. t. Total, 4,325 brls.

Wheat was quiet but very firm, and averaged 2@4c higher than on Saturday, the strength being entirely local till toward the close, while the quietness resulted from the general unwillingness of buyers to pay an advance, in the absence of any outside reasons therefor. The receipts were, rather light for Monday, while the shipping inquiry was a fair one. On the Early Board seller the month sold at $1.09@1.10¼. On 'Change the market opened at $1.09½, ruled steady till noon, then advanced to $1.10¾, with but little more doing, and improved to $1.11¾, with a brisk demand, when New York was reported stronger and active, closing firm at the outside for cash or seller the month. Seller last half of the month sold at $1.09¾@1.11¼; seller October at $1.09@1.10¼; and seller the year at $1.03@1.10. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.11¼@1.12 with no sales in the latter half of the session. No. 3 spring closed at $1.04¼, and rejected spring at 96c. Winter wheat was in better demand, and prices improved 2@3½c, the greater firmness being on the upper grades. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.10¼; 6,800 bu do at $1.10; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.11; 10,000 bu do at $1.10¾; 17,800 bu do at $1.10½; 19,800 bu do at $1.10¼; 21,400 bu do at $1.10; 18,600 bu do at $1.09¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.09½; 60,600 bu do at $1.09¼; 5,200 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 4,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04¼; 9,000 bu do at $1.04; 8,300 bu rejected spring at 96c; 3,000 bu do at 96c; 400 bu No. 2 amber at $1.25½; 800 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.15; 1,300 bu do (early) at $1.12; 400 bu No. 2 winter at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu winter, by sample, at $1.15; 3,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 212,300 bu.

Corn was quiet, but firm, at an average advance of ¾c on Saturday's prices, the movement being, like that in wheat, rather tame till after 12 o'clock, and brisk during the last half hour of the session. There was but a moderate shipping demand; the speculative trading was fair in amount. On the Early Board seller the month sold at 43⅝@44c. On 'Change the market opened at 43⅝c, ruled steady for an hour, then advanced to 44c, and closed firm at the outside. Seller October sold at 43⅝@44½c; cash No. 2 sold at the same price as seller the month; No. 1 was nominal at about the same quotations; rejected closed at 41½c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 (before 'Change) at 44¼c; 60,300 bu do at 44c; 61,000 bu do at 43⅞c; 97,000 bu do at 43¾c; 21,400 bu do at 43⅝c; afloat; 5,000 bu high mixed at 44c, afloat; 9,600 bu rejected at 41½c; 1,200 bu do at 41¼c; 1,600 bu yellow at 44½c; 5,600 bu do at 44¼c. Total, 290,300 bu.

Oats were active at Saturday's prices, a good inquiry being induced here by the report of firmness and an active market in New York. The demand was chiefly speculative. The market opened with buyers at 29¾c, and closed firm at 30@30⅛c for cash or seller the month. Seller October sold at 30¾@31c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 30⅛c; 30,000 bu at 30c; 4,800 bu at 29⅞c; 12,000 bu at 29¾c; 1,500 bu at 29½c; rejected at 26c; 1,500 bu do at 25c. Total, 107,900 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and ½c higher, owing to a diminution in the volume of receipts, which were barely equal to the shipping inquiry. The market opened with 57c bid, and closed with firm holders at 58c for No. 2; seller the month nominally the same as cash. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 58c; 400 bu do at 57¾c; 36,800 bu No. 2 at 58c; 16,800 bu do at 57¾c; 10,000 bu do at 57c. Total, 65,000 bu.

Barley was rather quiet, and again easier, though the market was quite steady, the cause of the decline being more liberal receipts than had been expected. Cash No. 2 and seller the month, sold at 60@60½c, and seller October at 61c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 11,800 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 1,000 bu do at 60¼c; 4,000 bu do at 60c; 800 bu No. 3 at 50c; 5,000 bu do at 49c; 1,600 bu rejected (free of storage) at 45c; 400 bu do at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; 1,600 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 67c; 600 bu do at 66c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 61c. Total, 30,600 bu.

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city during the past week:

[illegible]

The movement in the market for dry goods was a fair one for Monday, and the views of dealers were firm at prices current toward the close of last week. The stocks are ample. Groceries sold to a large extent on interior account, and for sugars the tendency of prices is to a higher range. Coffees, syrups, and teas were held firmly at unchanged prices. Side goods were unchanged in prices. Boots and shoes were in less active inquiry at about former quotations. In the market for drugs and chemicals there are no new features to note. Trade is fairly up to the expectations of dealers, and quotations are firm, and nominally the same as last noted. Wool was in fair request, but to cash buyers prices were frequently shaded. The stocks of choice grades are large. Lumber at the yards was in good inquiry, and held firmly at previous quotations. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails were fairly active and firm. Choice lots of timothy seed were in fair demand, with sales at a range of $3.00@3.80. Flax sold at $1.60; clover and other grades were inactive. The oil market was quiet, at substantially the prices current at the close of last week. Butter was in moderate demand at 8@24c, according to quality. Bagging was fairly active and firm at 37c for Stark; 36c for Ontario, and 33c for Lewiston. Hay, hides, and leather were quiet and without change in values. There was a fair degree of activity in the cheese market, and the prevalent feeling was firm. Eggs were in light supply and higher, sales making at 11@14c—chiefly at 13@13c. There was a quiet feeling in the market for beef cattle, but a moderate business was transacted; at $1.62½@6.50. Hogs were fairly active and prices were firm at $4.20@4.70.

We clip the following from the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been [illegible]

[illegible]

SHEEP—This market was inactive, and prices remain nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

The following shows the receipts and shipments from the 1st of January, 1871, to Sept. 2, as compared with the receipts and shipments for the corresponding time last year:

RECEIPTS.

	1871.	1870.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

	1871.	1870.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CARGOES—The arrivals since the date of our last report have been large, and under a good demand from the interior, the market ruled active, a few holders realizing an advance of [illegible]. At the close only two cargoes were left over.

[illegible]

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Pentwater, 150 m ft common piece stuff, at $11.62½. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 100 m piece stuff, at $11.75; 300 m A shingles at $3.30. Sold by W. Meglade.

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

Here trade exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and the yard dealers were firm at the annexed range of prices:

[illegible]

The receipts were only fair, but prices were firm, at $[illegible] for A sawed grades.

Shingles—Five shingles or two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars per car to be added, when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

BUTTER—Business in this department ruled slack to-day, neither the local nor shipping demand being more than fair, and for all descriptions below choice the market exhibited weakness though nominally prices were the same as at the close of last week. We continue to quote: Fancy yellow, 25@26c; good to choice, 17@20c; inferior to common, 8@15c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was without change in any essential particular. A steady fair business is doing, and the annexed quotations were generally adhered to: Stark, 37c; Lewiston, 33c; Ontario, 36c; Ludlow AA, 36c; Amoskeag, 36c; Minnesota A, 33c; Union A, 37c; gunnies, single, 14½c; do, double, 25c; burlaps, bags, 20@22c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a meagre inquiry and prices were firm and substantially unchanged. [illegible]

CHEESE—There was a reasonably active inquiry for the article, and the market was firm, at [illegible]

COAL—No change took place in the coal market. [illegible]

COFFEES—In this branch of the market there are no new features to note. [illegible]

CANDLES—Prices remain firm, as follows: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—We still quote prices firm, as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—The supply was large, and prices were nominally unchanged. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market was fairly active and firm at unchanged quotations: [illegible]

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was moderate, but prices were firm at the annexed range:

TIN—Bar tin plate, IC, 10x14, $13.50; roofing C, $10.00; large pigs, 44c; small pigs, 45c; bar tin, 45c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 53c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 36c; tin copper, 38c.

[illegible]

NAILS—Sell quite freely at unchanged rates—[illegible]

OILS—The market was quiet and steady at the following prices: [illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were moderately large and quotations were nominally unchanged: [illegible]

POTATOES—The demand was small, but the views of dealers were firm at prices ranging at [illegible]

RICE—Trade was dull at yesterday's quotations: Carolina, 9½@10c; Patna, 8@9½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

SOAPS—We now quote prices as follows: [illegible]

SPICES—This market was rather quiet but firm at previous prices: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Following are the prices now current: [illegible]

STARCH—Trade was dull, yet the views of dealers were firm at former prices: [illegible]

SALT—Met with a good inquiry at yesterday's prices: [illegible]

SUGARS—The market was firm, [illegible]

SYRUPS—We make no changes in quotations, which remain firm as follows: [illegible]

TEAS—We quote the market firm under a moderate demand at former prices: [illegible]

TOBACCO—The demand continues fair, and the market rules firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows: [illegible]

WOOD—Is in moderate demand and prices are firm, as follows: [illegible]

WOOL—This market was in light demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Beeves dull; sales 3,500 Pennsylvania and Western steers at [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common, [illegible].

Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 at [illegible].

Hogs dull and lower; sales 3,000 at [illegible].

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Beeves—[illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day, [illegible]

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton firm at 18c.

MOBILE, Sept. 4.—Cotton firm; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—Cotton firm; good ordinary, 17c.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—TOBACCO—[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.37½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—COTTON—In good demand, but quiet on account of scarcity, at 18c. Receipts, 123 bales; shipments, 507 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, [illegible]. Corn nominal at 68c. Oats nominal at 43c.

HAY—Firm at $27.00@28.00; choice at $28.00@29.00.

BRAN—Higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.50. Lard quiet at 10½@11c. Bacon shoulders at 6½@6¾c; clear sides at 8¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, [illegible]; No. 1 white at [illegible]; No. 2 do at $1.32; amber at $1.30. Corn and oats unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.50; double, $5.75; treble, $5.90@6.25. Corn dull; mixed, 68c; white, 70c. Oats quiet, at 53c. Bran, $1.10.

HAY—Steady; prime, $25.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess $14.00. Bacon, [illegible]

GROCERIES—Molasses, [illegible]

MONEY—Bank sterling, 23½; sight drafts, ¼ premium.

COTTON—Buoyant; sales 2,100 bales; good ordinary, 14¾c; low middling, 17¾c; middling, 18c; receipts, [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower, [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Unchanged at 18 @18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and nominally unchanged. [illegible]

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $13.75 delivered. [illegible]

HOGS—In good demand at 3¾@4½c. Cattle unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 15,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 4.

Prop Favorite, Manistee, light.
Bark Courier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Brig J. Gardner, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, White Lake, 190 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 400 m lath.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr May Booth, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr L. Ludington, Fish Creek, 200 poles, 3,000 posts, 20 cds wood.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Pentwater, 300 m shingles.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Jas. Garrett, Elk Rapids, 200 cds wood.
Schr Beulah Boall, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Ida, Bay Street, East Saginaw, 150 m lumber, 50 brls flour.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, 50 cds wood, 50 cds bark.
Schr Rob Roy, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr James, White Lake, [illegible]
Schr Horace Greeley, Grand Haven, 50 cds wood.
Schr Lewis Day, McDonald, [illegible]
Schr Kate, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Augustin, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr E. F. Gale, Muskegon, 100 cds bark.
Schr Sardinia, Pentwater, [illegible]
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Z. G. Simmons, [illegible]
Schr Three Bells, White Lake, [illegible]
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, [illegible]
[illegible]
Scow M. N. Dunham, [illegible]
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, [illegible]
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Stmr Manitowoc, [illegible]
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Prop St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Van Raalte, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Van Raalte, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr G. Ellen, White River, [illegible]
Schr Wanderer, [illegible]
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr G. G. Gee, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, [illegible]
Bark Wm. Sturges, Grand Traverse, [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr Regina, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Kevin, Muskegon, 100 m lath.
Schr E. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, [illegible]
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 130 m shingles.
Schr Detroit, Pentwater, 100 m lumber, 30 cds wood.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, 122 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr C. J. Hutchinson, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Silver Cloud, Kewaunee, 40 cds bark.
Schr H. Rood, Bailey's Harbor, 70 cds ties, 23,500 posts.
Schr Skylark, Oswego, 400 tons railroad iron.
Schr E. Nott, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Hamilton, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, [illegible]
Schr Toledo, Windmill Pier, [illegible]
[illegible]

CLEARED......Sept. 4.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—DOWN—[illegible]

UP—[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—ARRIVED—[illegible]

CLEARED—[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne on Sept. 1.

DOWN—Schr Paragon, Toledo to Toronto; schr F. Crawford, Detroit to Ogdensburg; [illegible]

UP—[illegible]

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Engagements: To Buffalo—[illegible]

Disasters.

The wrecking tug George W. Wood, Captain Crawford, cleared, yesterday, to go to the rescue of the schooner E. M. Portch, of Chicago, sunk in Washington Harbor.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

The work of improving Green Bay harbor [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

[illegible]

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

[illegible]

$1,000 Reward.

DR. HUNTER,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Early Indiscretion.

[illegible] Address S. T. HILL, [illegible] New York City.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central & Great Western Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

A Squabble Over the Bonds of the Bridewell Inspectors.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Delay the Organization of the Board.

The Dearborn School Lot and Engine House—Another Proposition.

More Money for the Board of Health—The Repaving of Clark Street.

Election of a School Inspector from the Ninth Ward.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. [illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

The Contempt Case Continued—Another Times Libel Suit.

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH PARK.

[illegible]

Merchants.

[illegible]

To Consumers of Starch.

[illegible]

Rapid Sales.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Rev. Dr. Fox.

The Rev. Charles W. Fox, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence, after a brief illness of a few days. [illegible]

Drowned.

[illegible]

National Swine Exposition.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

Board of Police.

[illegible]

Last Month.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Randolph Street.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

Arrests.

[illegible]

Northern Ohio Fair.

[illegible]

Muzzling Dogs.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

The Chicago Business College

[illegible]

Millinery.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Kansas City Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Murder at Yankton, Dakota.

[illegible]

Revenue Collections.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, [illegible]

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

THE PLEASANT COMEDY OF

EXTREMES!

WITH A DOUBLE CAST.

Mr. R. Rainford, W. H. Powers, S. Myers, Mr. Pendleton, Miss Isadore Cameron, Mrs. Mary Myers, Mrs. Carrie Jamison.

Next production—SARATOGA.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

JOHN BULL; OR, The Tradesman's Fireside.

Grand Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MINSTRELS.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS!

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE TWO THORNS.

THE TWO BUZZARDS.

ROTHERMEL'S "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALES,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1871,

600 Cases Boots, Shoes,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, &c.

REMEMBER THE DAY!

On Friday, September 15, 1871.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

40 CHOICE LOTS,

AUSTIN.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, Woollens, Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Notions, &c.,

OPENING FALL CAMPAIGN!

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes, AND RUBBERS,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, AND HATS AND CAPS,

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture,

By JULIUS SPEYER,

Genteel Furniture and Household Goods,

By FLETCHER & LAZEAR,

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]